

CLOUD BURST

Rains the Mexican State of Tobacco by Sweeping All Before It.

A VERY HEAVY RAINFALL

Over Thirty-two Inches Fell, Which Is Heaviest for Three Weeks in Thirty-two Years—Cities and Towns Inundated, People Are Homeless and Crops Destroyed.

An estimated loss of five millions of pesos, including crops and fine hard woods, two lives known to be lost and many others, it is feared, sacrificed in the floods, hundreds of homes in country and town washed away and thousands of head of cattle drowned are the known results of the disastrous cloud burst and storm that broke over the State of Tabasco, Mexico, Wednesday, following 21 days of incessant rain all over this region. Rivers are out of their banks, towns inundated, thousands are homeless and no relief is yet in sight.

From north to south, extending across the State from the Mesquital and the Grijalva rivers, which take the two names after forking near Huixtla, which for a short distance marks the boundary between Chiapas and Guatemala, the entire country is a total waste. Only the high mountain villages and plateau farms escaped from the terrific onslaught of the waters.

Five hundred families are homeless in the city of Atasta alone. Other cities and towns inundated are Minaguitto, Tenosique, Jalapa, Tlacotalpan, Tlaxiapa, Santa Rosa and a number of smaller villages along the Mescalapa river, while the south border of the State of Yucatan, Palencia, Carrizal, Palizada and Santarita in the valley of the Usumacinta are badly damaged as the result of the flood.

A total of thirty-two and a half inches of water has fallen in the State in three weeks, which is the record for water fall in 32 years. A large part of the lower section of San Juan Bautista is under water. The barrio of Santa Cruz has been totally depopulated and the water is three and four feet deep in many houses. Temporary lodging houses have been fitted up by the authorities of San Juan Bautista and more than a thousand people are being fed and lodged at the city's expense. So complete is the inundation of Santa Rosa that it resembles an arm of the sea. Streets, parks and gardens are inundated by three feet of water and the population is living on roofs, shivering and starving, praying for the waters to recede.

Jalapa suffered heavy losses on account of flood and many Indian huts have been destroyed, compelling the occupants to seek relief from the town authorities. Similar conditions prevail at Tlacotalpan and Tlaxiapa. Reports from the interior state that the storm accompanying the heavy rain was the most disastrous known in this section in years. Forests of mahogany and cedar were uprooted by the force of the wind and rain and thousands of trees washed away. Cattle ranches also suffered heavily, stock being drowned as the herds fled from the big rain and were washed into the treacherous streams.

Every crop in the State traversed by the storm is thought to be destroyed, while thousands of acres are under water. The State government is assisting the stricken cities and it is likely the governor will send out an appeal to the federal government for aid.

NO PRAYERS AT FUNERAL.

Kansas City Man Does Not Want Remarks by "Fool Preacher."

Declaring that he did not believe in the Bible, and that he did not want any "fool of a preacher" making remarks over his body, Dr. F. H. Osborne, a physician, who died in Kansas City, Kan., a few days ago, left a letter asking that his body be cremated and that the ashes be thrown into the Missouri river, from the Hannibal bridge at St. Louis.

Though Osborne lived in Kansas City twenty years, it is declared that his real name was Edward W. Hodges, and that he formerly lived in New York city. He left enough money to care for the quer disposition of his body, and his request was complied with.

SENT HIM TO GALLOWES.

Is What Condemned Murderer Says of Secret Societies.

Syl Bynum, colored, convicted of the murder of John Turner, was hanged at Fort Gaines, Ga., Wednesday at 11 o'clock. Bynum made a full confession on the gallows of the crime, which was a midnight assassination. The hanging took place privately in Clay county jail at 11 o'clock. In his dying statement Bynum advised negroes to stay out of secret societies, as they had been his ruin, he stated.

GOOD ROADS WORK

COMMISSIONER WATSON ASKS FOR INFORMATION.

Number of Miles of Roadway and Cost of Same to Be Sent in by Every County.

A circular was addressed by Commissioner Watson a few days ago to all of the county supervisors of the State calling for exhaustive information as to just what has been done in the matter of good roads in every county of the State during the year. The information which will be furnished by the county supervisors will be used in the next annual report of the commissioner, which will be one of the most complete ever submitted on the good roads question.

The table accompanying the circular has space for information such as miles of roadway in the different counties, all data as to construction, number of miles built in 1909, expenditures in money and labor, cash tax, labor tax and the total estimated amount expended by the counties for roads in the last decade up to 1909.

The following is the circular and the schedule:

"Mr. _____, County Supervisor. "My Dear Sir: This department is exceedingly anxious, for various reasons, some of which, of course, will be apparent to you, to obtain an accurate and detailed statement as to the work of building public highways in South Carolina for compilation and publication in my forthcoming annual report. Of course, this information can only be obtained from the county supervisors in the several counties of the State, and hence I am sending you this circular with the request that you fill in the blanks indicated below to the best of your ability and return the same to me at the earliest possible moment.

"While I am sure it is not necessary, I wish to call your attention to the fact that there are two provisions of law which require the furnishing of such information by both State and county officials when called upon by this department thereof. However, I know that you will be glad to furnish this information promptly without any reference to the requirements of the law."

The statistics wanted by Mr. Watson are as follows:

Miles of public roads, in 1904: Total of all public roads; total surfaced with stone; total surfaced with gravel; total surfaced with sand-clay mixture; total surfaced with shell.

Built in 1909: Total surfaced with stone; total surfaced with gravel; total surfaced with sand-clay mixture; total surfaced with shell. Expenditures in money and labor, cash tax; Road levy, rate per \$100; amount of cash expenditures, including amounts received; from commutation tax and amounts expended for the support of the county chain gang, so far as these amounts can be reported.

Labor tax. Number of men who performed road duty (free labor); number of convicts employed during the year; average number of convicts used per day; average wages per day for road work; average cost maintenance convict labor per day; estimated total value of labor tax, excluding convicts; estimated total value of labor tax, including estimated value of work performed by convicts; total amount expended in money and labor for road work; total amount expended for equipment of machinery and stock; average total cost per mile for building roads; average total cost per mile for maintenance of roadways when once built.

Total estimated amount expended by county for roads in last decade up to 1909.

"General summary (please give a concise general statement of the road work done in your county prior to and also under your direction)."

WON'T GIVE UP THE "RATS."

School Girls at Brooklyn Decide to Disobey Obnoxious Order.

Two thousand girls attending the Erasmus High School at Brooklyn, N. Y., have held a mass meeting at which they decided to ignore an edict issued by the assistant principal, prohibiting the wearing of "rats" and puffs in their hair.

The order to discontinue the use of such aids to feminine adornment created such consternation that the girls held a mass meeting after school hours and agreed that the new rule would not be obeyed, and that all girls who so desired might continue the wearing of puffs and rats and have the support of all the girl students.

The school faculty has taken a determined stand in the matter, and it is expected that a clash will result between the pupils and the teaching staff.

Found Dying in Her Room.

A dispatch from Jacksonville, Fla., says, with her throat cut, Mrs. Mabel A. Beauchamp, of Boston, was found dying in her room in the Aragon hotel Tuesday morning by her private physician, Dr. Baker, of New York, who occupied the room across the hall. She died a short time later.

OVER SCORE LOST

Steamer Hestia Wrecked Off Seal Cove, Grand Manan, Bay of Fundy.

A CRASH AT MIDNIGHT

Navigator Unable to Pick Out Safe Course in Terrific Storm—Only Six of Forty Persons Known to Be Saved—Ship on Its Way to This Country.

The North Atlantic's annual toll of lives and vessels received the first tithe of the winter season from its tributary—the Bay of Fundy—Wednesday in the loss of at least a score of souls and the destruction on a shoal, inside of Old Proprietor's Ledge, off Seal Cove, Grand Manan, of the Donaldson Line steamer Hestia, bound from Glasgow for St. John and Baltimore. Four of the victims—young Scotch ladies—were passengers on the ill-fated steamer and the others were members of the crew. Captain Newman and twenty or more members of the crew were last seen in a ship's boat which was being tossed on a stormy sea.

Of the forty persons who were aboard the steamer when she piled up on the shoal, at 1 o'clock Wednesday morning, only six are positively known to have been saved. They were forced to cling to the wreck, shifting their precarious positions often as the steamer was tossed by the great seas. It was not until 3 p. m. that life savers were able to man their boats and reach the stranded vessel. When rescued the survivors were in a weakened state after their 14 hours ordeal.

Those known to be saved are: Third Mate Stewart, Second Engineer Morgan and Seamen Keen, McKenzie, Smith and McKivlar.

A heavy northeasterly gale is believed to have been responsible for the Hestia's fate, although it is supposed that a mistake of the man at the wheel in believing he had picked up Gannett Rock Light while really discerning the gleams of the light house on Machias Seal Island (several miles southwest) carried the ship many miles off her course.

The sailors of the middle watch had been out of their bunks an hour and all others except the navigating officers, were stowed in bunks or hammocks, when the crash came an hour after midnight. In the belief that he was leaving Grand Manan on the port tack, and following the usual course to St. John, the navigating officer sought the distinguishing marks of that route. But they were not to be seen. Instead the steamer was heading for Seal Cove, between Gannett Rock and Machias Seal Island, over seas which barely covered a treacherous bottom of shoals. It was on one of these, just inside Old Proprietor Ledge, that the vessel's nose became impaled.

TELEIS OF CANAL WORK.

Charlestonian Thinks Panama Ditch Will Be Completed in 5 Years.

Dominick Cherry, a civil engineer engaged in work on the Panama canal, is in Charleston on a visit to relatives, this being his first visit home in two years. Mr. Cherry was given six weeks' vacation and in a couple of weeks he will have to return to New York and take a liner for the isthmus.

Mr. Cherry reports great progress in the work of construction and he says that it is the general impression down there that the canal will be completed in about five years. The work on the locks has been begun and is being actively prosecuted.

Mr. Cherry is a graduate of Clemson college. He graduated in civil engineering a little over three years ago and almost immediately afterwards he stood an examination and secured a position with the government.

SKY CYCLE IS PREDICTED.

Jersey Scientist Says Any One Will Soon Be Able to Fly Around.

A dispatch from New Brunswick, N. J., says at a meeting of the New Jersey State Microscopical Society, held at Rutgers College, Prof. Julius Nelson, State biologist, in a lecture on aerial navigation, prophesied that within a few years any one would be able to ascend and descend in the air without the aid of aeroplanes or similar machines, but by the use of what he termed a sky cycle.

"Why not manufacture wings something on the order of those on birds and have them controlled by the leg muscles of the human body?" asked Prof. Nelson. "Scientists have been giving this much thought and I prophesy that within a short time people will be able to go into the air any time they want to. Just take the wings out of your pocket and ascend. When you come down, fold them up and put them in your pocket."

Epidemic Strikes School.

Forty students of the Georgia Military academy near Atlanta were rushed to that city a few days ago, suffering from an illness which has attacked the school in epidemic form.

THE TARE ON COTTON

CAUSES TROUBLE AMONG THE BUYERS AND SELLERS.

The Farmers Refuse to Accept the Rates of Cotton Buyers and the Union Takes a Hand.

The State says there is dissatisfaction in the Farmers' Union over the tare rate on cotton. This matter is reported to have been considered at recent meetings of the county union in Richland. It seems the foreign shippers allow a tare margin of 30 pounds on a 500-pound bale to the buyers and shippers. The buyers and shippers are said to have formed an agreement among themselves to allow only 21 pounds to the bale.

In this connection the Farmers' Union has issued a circular letter in which the grievance is presented to the farmers with a view to taking some action relative thereto. Some action was taken at the last meeting, but just what was done has not been definitely stated by the State Farmers' Union.

In the issue of The Farmers' Union Sun of August 27, was published the text of the agreement of the buyers, together with a reply by A. J. A. Peritt, president of the South Carolina State Farmers' Union.

The articles in question follows:

Agreement of Spinners and Cotton Buyers of Columbia, S. C. Territory:

We find it necessary to take some steps relative to the excessive amount of bagging and ties that is now being put on cotton at the gins. The excess bagging, and ties put on at the gins is increasing, and it is now the custom of many gins to use an unnecessary amount of bagging and ties in covering the cotton. The merchant is billed back by the spinner with the amount of excess bagging and ties, and in view of this fact, it is necessary to take steps to protect ourselves against this loss. All domestic mills and European buyers are deducting for excess bagging and ties, and we, the undersigned, will be forced to do likewise; therefore, on and after September 1, 1909, we will deduct for excess tare as specified below.

On all cotton carrying more than six yards bagging, we will deduct two pounds per yard for each yard in excess of six yards, and for bands in excess of six bands, one pound per band.

We reserve the right to reject cotton containing a palpable addition of excess tare.

D. Crawford & Son,
J. E. Latham's Agency,
Per. R. D. Thomson, Mgr.
B. B. Ford & Co.
Girardeau;
L. V. Dibble,
Frost & Lipscomb,
M. C. Heath & Co.,
Maybank & Co.,
W. C. Mullins, Mgr.
R. B. Jennings & Co.

President Peritt on the Action of the Columbia Cotton Buyers:

If correctly informed there is a tare of 30 pounds deducted from every bale of cotton sold by the planter. If the planter puts on every bale six yards of two pound bagging and six ties, all of which weighs 21 pounds, then there is a total loss to the planter of nine pounds per bale. As there seems to be a desire on the part of many of the buyers of cotton to join hands with domestic mills and European buyers to make additional deductions at their discretion, the executive committee of the Farmers' Union of South Carolina urges the necessity of setting in motion the forces that will legally maintain the rights of the planter, allowing a tare for the actual weight of bagging and ties on each bale of cotton.

We further urge that this matter be taken up by the national union, which meets early in September, and such action be taken by that body as is necessary to protect the interests of the planter.

We deem the action of the cotton buyers of Columbia, S. C., as threatening in its character and detrimental in its purpose to the farmer, and we urge wise and determined resentment on the part of our planters to any such action.

A. J. A. Peritt, President.
S. C. State Farmers' Union.
Lamar, S. C., Aug. 18, 1909.

The following statement was issued by J. Whitner Reid, secretary-treasurer of the South Carolina State Farmers' Union:

The attention of the county and local unions is called to the above agreement of Columbia cotton buyers regarding bagging and ties in excess of 21 pounds, and what President Peritt says relative thereto: Evidently some action should be taken by the county and local unions respecting the matter, as in all probability cotton buyers throughout the State have entered into a similar agreement. If so, and nothing is done to counteract their action, it means a loss to the farmers of the State. The buyers, it will be observed, claim that they must protect themselves against the action of the spinners, foreign and domestic, who deduct 30 pounds tare, and yet it has been stated that cotton buyers in the State increase the amount of bagging at the compress on cotton intended for foreign shipment and

WHISKEY SALES

Claims by Counties Show Very Interesting Figures.

CHECKING THEM UP

Present Dispensary Law Does Not Provide for Any Settlement in Case of No Assets—Important Matters to Come Before Winding-up Commission.

The State says one of the matters likely to come up in connection with the final winding-up of the affairs of the dispensaries in the 15 counties in which prohibition becomes effective next month will concern the liability for claims for supplies.

At the present time it is thought that all of the counties will have enough money when the business is closed on the 15th to pay all claims and in some of these counties some money will probably be turned into the county treasuries as profits. The present dispensary law does not make the State liable beyond the assets in the case of each county and apparently there is no way to force the county itself to pay the claims.

According to the checking up of Auditor West of claims from the books of the county boards affected shows a total of \$235,161.80 due.

The claims by counties are as follows:

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| Abbeville | 14,808.43 |
| Bamberg | 11,070.93 |
| Barnwell | 21,575.93 |
| Berkeley | 10,226.04 |
| Calhoun | 12,609.66 |
| Colleton | 5,066.92 |
| Dorchester | 14,062.92 |
| Fairfield | 19,802.09 |
| Hampton | 7,663.30 |
| Kershaw | 12,439.04 |
| Lee | 19,619.03 |
| Lexington | 6,024.80 |
| Orangeburg | 43,423.13 |
| Sumter | 7,772.55 |
| Williamsburg | 29,108.52 |

Total \$235,161.80

All counties, except Lee, Lexington, Williamsburg and Berkeley, have been checked up preparatory to closing on November 15. These will be attended to within the next few days. After the closing of the dispensaries Mr. West will check up the remainder of the business and hopes soon after when the fixtures have been sold to be in a position to have the claims paid and all of the business in final shape for the report to the legislature.

None of the 15 counties have sold out their entire stock, although a number of dispensaries in each have disposed of all of their stock and have been closed.

As to whether all of the claims will be paid that is a problem which will have to be settled later. It all depends on whether the stocks are disposed of or not. Should any of the stock be left over it would have to be sold at a greatly reduced price, and in that case it would mean that there might be a deficit which would have to be met. The logical result would be an appeal to the legislature for aid.

For instance, in Orangeburg the stock on hand is worth \$43,423.13, according to the statement by Mr. West. There are only a few more days until the dispensaries in Orangeburg county will close, and the question is whether the people of Orangeburg county are going to buy about \$4,000 worth of whiskey each day until the dispensaries close.

Williamsburg county is another instance. The stock on hand in that county is worth over \$29,000. Will all of that amount be sold by November 15 is the question, and should it not, then what will be the result? The remainder of the stock will have to be sold at about 50 per cent of its value. Barnwell also has a large stock on hand to be sold.

Found Dying in Her Room.

At Jacksonville, Fla., with her throat cut, Mrs. Mabel A. Beauchamp, of Boston, was found dying in her room in the Aragon hotel a few days ago by her private physician, who occupied the room across the hall.

endeavor to make the farmer pay for it by deducting as tare all in excess of 21 pounds, although the foreign buyer allows 30 pounds. As a matter of fact the home buyer suffers no loss for excess weight of bagging over 21 pounds, or he would not put additional bagging on compressed cotton, thus doing what he would not allow the farmer without penalty who claims that he has the right to use bagging and ties up to 30 pounds weight at the gin which the buyer uses at the compress without loss. The farmer's contention is that he should not be made to pay a price for complying with the standard of weight for bagging and ties fixed by the foreign spinners. If the buyer wishes to rebate cotton for shipment to foreign ports, that is his affair, not the farmer's.

It is requested that the county and local unions consider this matter and take some action in regard to same, either at the next regular meeting or a meeting called for the purpose.

J. Whitner Reid,
Secretary-Treasurer, South Carolina State Farmers' Union.
Columbia, S. C., Aug. 31, 1909.

BURNED TO DEATH

HUSBAND FOUGHT VAINLY TO EXTINGUISH FLAMES.

Saucer of Liniment Which Mrs. Maggie Rooks Was Warming Catches Fire, Igniting Her Clothes.

The Atlanta Journal says Mrs. Maggie Rooks, 22 years of age, the wife of John M. Rooks, of 95 Central avenue, Atlanta, after suffering excruciating agony from burns received Monday afternoon, arose in her bed screaming for water, and then fell back lifeless.

Mrs. Rooks' death occurred at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning at the Grady hospital, whither she was taken within a few minutes after she received her burns.

Mrs. Rooks never for an instant lost consciousness. On account of her serious condition no soothing opiate could be administered, and for 15 hours the young woman suffered agony with great fortitude.

In a room at her home, 95 Central avenue, about 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, Mrs. Rooks was heating in a china saucer, a liniment containing turpentine, which she was in the habit of applying to her husband's back, which was injured while he was at work some time ago.

She had placed the saucer on the hearth, near the fire, and was waiting until the liniment would be hot enough for use. Mr. Rooks expected into the fire causing a number of sparks to fly into the liniment which was ignited instantly.

Not thinking of danger to herself, Mrs. Rooks seized the saucer, and with a light cotton apron, which she was wearing, attempted to extinguish the blaze. Part of the flaming liniment was spilled on the floor and her apron was soon in a blaze.

In a second the entire apron was a flame and other portions of her clothing caught.

Not for an instant losing her self-control, Mrs. Rooks rushed from the room to the back porch, crying to her husband to tear off the blazing garments.

In fear and excitement Mr. Rooks began tearing and ripping off the clothing, but even in the few seconds the work necessitated, his wife received burns which proved fatal.

The husband was aided by Mandie Lumpkin, an aged negroes, living in the basement of an adjoining house, who hearing the screams was the first person to come with assistance.

Mr. Rooks himself was suffering from serious burns on his hands and in his throat caused by his swallowing a part of the flame.

The negroes gently placed Mrs. Rooks on the floor of the porch, and running into the room tore a sheet from the bed, with which she covered her.

DORCHESTER BOARD NAMED

Those Recommended by the County Delegation Appointed.

Gov. Ansel has appointed O. B. Dukes of St. George, A. E. Throver of Ridgeville and W. W. Way of Dorchester as members of the registration board of Dorchester county to take the place of the old board which was dissolved by the governor several days ago. The old board was composed of Messrs. Elias Dorr, R. M. Linchhouse and A. W. Rumph.

When the charges were made against the former board Gov. Ansel ordered the members to appear before him and show cause why they should not be removed from office. On the day set for the hearing only two of the members, Messrs. Linchhouse and Dorr, were present. Mr. Rumph having previously resigned.

The appointment of the new board was made by the governor on the recommendation of the Dorchester delegation.

NEAR STARVATION.

President of Great Northern Has Another Trying Experience.

Louis W. Hill, president of the Great Northern railroad, has undergone a second trying experience, being compelled to live four days solely upon elk meat. While automobiling from Helena, Mont., to Great Falls, Mont., he was mistaken for a tramp, when his machine broke down, and he was compelled to sleep in a haystack, a farmer refusing him lodging.

Hill, who was visiting the proposed Glacier National Park with a photographer and others, got separated from the party. He met a hunter and engaged his services to escort him out.

Neither had any food, but found an abandoned camp and secured some bread. The hunter killed an elk, and for four days this was their sole ration. Finally they reached Belton, where Hill was picked up and carried to Libby, Mont.

Died in Cotton Seed.

William Fields, of Goldsboro, N. C., was recently smothered to death by cotton seed in which he was playing falling on him and covering him. The little fellow, who was only five years old, was playing in the seed with some companions, when the fatal accident happened.

TRIPLE MURDER

James McMahon Slayer of Two Sisters and Brother-in-Law.

THE CRIME LONG PLANNED

Unable to Hold His Tongue He Tells the Police and Says He Will Be Able to Sleep in Peace. Murders Committed on Farm Near Kansas City.

James McMahon has confessed that he murdered his sisters, Miss Rose McMahon and Mrs. Alonzo Van Royen and the latter's husband, Alonzo Van Royen, on a farm near Kansas City, Kans., last Tuesday. A long standing family quarrel caused the tragedy. McMahon killed Van Royen in a wood and later went to the Van Royen home and shot his sisters.

Fearing mob violence by a throng that gathered about the county jail after the confession became known, the sheriff rushed the murderer and his brother, Patrick McMahon, and Patrick Lamb, a farm hand, who are held as witnesses, to the penitentiary at Lansing in automobiles.

McMahon's inability to keep his secret caused him to be arrested. He told a friend where he had hidden a revolver with which he did the killing, and several articles he took from Van Royen's home.

As Sheriff Becker was preparing to arrest James McMahon the latter walked into his office and announced he was ready to help work on the case as he had been doing since the tragedy.

Sheriff Becker immediately arrested him. Prosecutor Taggart and Sheriff Becker sweated McMahon for two hours. Then McMahon confessed all.

"Yes, I killed my two sisters and brother-in-law and I was crazy when I did it," he shouted, rising out of his chair and pacing the room. "It took me three months to plan and execute the crime. I waited until I knew my intended victims would be in the right positions for me to kill them and get away. On Tuesday Rose went to visit at Van Royen's and Lon went to the woods. I found him and shot him in the head. He fell and I fired six shots into his back. I always hated him."

"Then I walked into the house and found my sisters. My first shot probably killed Mrs. Van Royen as she sat on a chair. She screamed and fell. Rose started up to speak to me and I shot her down."

"With the two women virtually dead, I was free to take my time. I fired two more shots into the body of Mrs. Van Royen and five more into Rose's body. I did not hurry away. I was not unduly excited. It was the culmination of my only thoughts for months."

"I searched the house and found some rings and other valuables. I took all of them and my revolver and hid them in a corn shock. Later it dawned on me that I had committed a crime. I tried to keep it a secret. But hour by hour something told me that I must tell all. Tonight I'll sleep in peace."

The confessed murderer had been severely cross-questioned by the police many times since the murder, but he skillfully extricated himself from the few compromising positions into which he had stepped.

He was taken at one time to the scene of the murder and forced at midnight under the glare of a flashlight to rehearse his story. He did it unflinchingly, swearing he knew nothing of the crime. Later he offered \$500 reward for the arrest of the murderer.

The quarrel between the Van Royen and the McMahons is said to have started over the desire of the senior Mrs. McMahon to give part of her property to Van Royen. Rose McMahon was friendly with the Van Royens. This caused James McMahon to dislike her.

NEGRO ATTACKS WHITE WOMAN.

Lady at Lanes Roughly Handled by an Assailant.

At 8 o'clock Tuesday night at Lanes, S. C., Mrs. Mitchell, of that town, was called to the door of her house, and, upon opening it, was struck to the head